Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1807. [No. 1915.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limita- and the prices of which are established, any time be viewed a- d purchased at the ation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Just received from Philadelphia,

By Captain Hand,
29 chests Young Hyson, and
9 boxes Hyson Shulan Tea, of a superior quality, which will be sold low.
Likewise on Hand,
6 hhds. good Sugar,
10 hhds. Molasses, of a good quality,
Salt of various kinds,
And a constant supply of Flour suitable for family use.

Joseph Dean.

March 27 d

Freight Wanted,

For Boston or any of the Northern Ports,

FOR THE
SLOOP WILLIAM,
Wm. Spear, Master;
About 800 barrels burthen.
Apply to
Lewis Deblois.

May 7. d

FOR SALE,
BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,
An assortment of *BROAD CLOTHS*, from eleven to eighteen shillings sterling cost—part of them intitled to drawback.
Ravens Duck.
French Brandy.
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks.
New-England Rum, in barrels.
Cod-Fish, and Stone Lime.
May 7. d

Freight Wanted,

For a new Schooner of 1000 barrels,
To any of the Windward Islands or Lisbon.
She will be at Alexandria in five days.—Apply to
W. Yeaton,
Ramsay's wharf.
May 9. d

Exuma Salt---afloat.

Just received, by WADSWORTH and BUTLER—per brig Martha,
3500 bushels coarse EXUMA SALT—which they will sell low, from on board.
April 29. d

Washington, April 30, 1807.

Having been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, agent for purchasing the eight per cent. Stock of the United States, standing on the books of the treasury, and the books of the commissioners of loans for Maryland and Virginia—

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I am ready to treat with any person for the purchase of said Stock, at private within the price limited by the 2d section of the act of Congress of the 18th of April, 1806, a copy whereof is hereunto annexed.

James Davidson, jun.
Agent, &c.

Section 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the commissioners of the sinking fund shall not be authorised to purchase any of the several species of the public debt at a higher price than at the rates following, that is to say—They shall not pay more for three per cent stock than sixty per cent. of its nominal value; nor for any other species of the public debt more than the nominal value of its unredeemed amount, the eight per cent. stock only excepted, for which they shall be authorised in addition thereto to give at the rate of one half of one per cent on the said nominal value for each quarterly dividend, which may be payable on such purchased stock from the time of such purchase to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and nine.

May 4. d3w

Just Received,
And For Sale by COTTOM & STEWART,
Carr's Stranger in Ireland.
(Price One Dollar.)
March 7.

Landing, at Merchants' Wharf,

From on board the ship John Andrew, the balance of her cargo of SALT—
Consisting of
About 5000 bushels Ground Allum, and 200 sacks stowed.
ALSO,
30 crates Queens and blue edged Ware,
For Sale by
William Hodgson.
May 18. d

For CHARTER,

THE SHIP
JOHN ANDREW,
Capt. Moore
Burthen about 2300 barrels, nearly new.—For terms apply to
Wm. HODGSON.
May 14. d

I have just Received,

AND OFFER FOR SALE,
54 boxes, } PRUNES,
16 half do. } *fresh and in good order.*
William Hodgson.
May 14. d

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of

WINES.
MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe &
Corsica

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

TEAS
of good quality.
Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson-Skin and
Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff, in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder. [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.
March 19.

SEINE TWINE.

2,000 pounds excellent Seine Twine.
ALSO,
10 quarter casks Port Wine
10 boxes Spermacaeti Candles
12 kegs fresh Raisins—
For sale by
James Sanderson.
January 19. d

Public Sale.

ON FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at eleven o'clock, if fair, if not, the next fair day will be sold, on the premises, on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months a number of valuable
Lots of Ground,
SITUATED on Fairfax, Water, Union & Queen streets:
One moiety of that elegant and well finished three story brick HOUSE, situated on Water street, and occupied by Dr. James Kennedy.
By order of James Keith, Trustee,
P. G. Marsteller.
May 8.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from GEORGE BEARD to the subscriber, made for the purpose of securing to Philip Darrell and Elliott Muse, who became security for the said Beard in a forth-coming bond, given by him to John Janney, merchant, in Alexandria, will be exposed to sale, at Colonel *James Wren's* tavern, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of June next, for ready money,
All the Property mentioned in the said Deed, viz.
One Negro Woman, called Betty—Ben—Matilda, and Jess—one Waggon, one Cart, and Farming Utensils—eleven head of horned Cattle, twelve head of Sheep, and five Shoats.
Charles Little, *Trustee.*
May 9. dtl11thJe

District of Columbia.

NOTICE *is hereby given to all whom it may concern*, That the Consul General of Portugal to the United States of America, has authorized the subscriber, to legalize all papers that may be necessary for vessels bound from the ports of this district to any in Portugal or Madeira.
Those masters of vessels who may omit having their bills of health thus certified, will be liable to undergo quarantine.
It is requisite that any article shipped for account of a Portuguese subject, should be declared, and sworn to, as Portuguese property; and the bills of lading legalized as above.
Lewis Deblois.
May 16. d

James R. Riddle,

Has received a large and general assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
Which he offers for sale very low, by the piece or smaller quantity.
May 18. co1w 2aw2w

I have for Sale,

A few thousand White Oak Staves, twenty barrels of southern Pork and one hundred barrels Tar.
Mordecai Miller.
May 16. d

For Sale,

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th current,
The HOUSE on King-street, between Royal and Fairfax, at present occupied by Mr. A. Lynn and Mr. James S. Scott—Terms made known that day, if not previously disposed of at private sale.
William James Hall.
May 16. dts

SPANISH HIDES,
First quality Porto-Rico GREEN COFFEE, and St. Croix SUGARS,
Just received, per schooner Fame, from St. Thomas—
FOR SALE, BY
Richard Veitch & Co.
April 25. d

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE
2 half do. do. do.
6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.
Wadsworth & Butler,
WHO HAVE ON HAND,
20 hhds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof
10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.
8 do. New-England do.
5 pipes Holland GIN
2 do. country do.
1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine } of a supe-
4 quarter casks do. do. } rior qu'ty
3 do. do. L. P. Teneriffe do. do.
6000 bushels Lisbon SALT.
January 1

For LIVERPOOL,

The Swift
LEONIDAS,
Capt. *M'Kenzie*;
Will sail about the first of June.
For passage only, apply to the Captain, at Mr. Gadsby's, Alexandria, or to
Washington Bowie,
Georgetown.
May 20. dtlstJe

TICKETS,

In the Muskingum Bridge Lottery,
Highest Prize 10,000 Dollars.
For sale at R. Gray's Book-store;
Where a scheme of the Lottery may be seen.
May 20.

Plaister Paris—afloat.

70 tons Plaister Paris, on board the sch'r. Agness, at Lawrason and Fowle's wharf—and for sale by
Lawrason and Fowle.
☞ Said schooner will take a few hundred barrels on freight for BOSTON, if immediate application is made.
May 19. d

Freight Wanted

FOR THE
Sloop PATTY,
Captain William Burns; to any eastern port; burden about eight hundred barrels.

PLAISTER OF PARIS.

FOR SALE,
The cargo of said Sloop, being about 100 tons Plaister Paris. Apply to
John G. Ladd.
May 19. d

I have Stored

With Mr. WILLIAM I. HALL,
A small bale of DRY GOODS, marked M. M. No. 8, which was shipped by Mr. *George Hill*, bookseller, in Baltimore—Likewise four kegs of INK, (shipper unknown.) The owners can get them by applying as above.
Beal Clements.
Sloop Olive Branch, May 19, 3t*

Trial of Col. Aaron Burr.

WESTCOTT & CO.
ELEVENTH STREET,
NEAR PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
WASHINGTON CITY,
INFORM the Public that they have engaged THOMAS CARPENTER, one of the most able and correct Stenographers in the United States, to attend the circuit court, to commence its session at Richmond the 22d instant; and in case the said trial comes on, to publish as speedily as possible a compleat and full account thereof, accompanied by all the documents relative to this all important case.
☞ The Enquirer, and Argus, of Richmond, and the American, of Baltimore, will please to publish this advertisement in their respective papers, three times immediately on receipt thereof, and charge the same to the Editor of the Expositor.
N. B. The copy right will be secured.
May 19.

Corn, Wheat, &c. for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust made to me by Richard B. Lee, Esq. of Fairfax county, to secure to Ellicott, Campbell and Wheeler, the payment of a certain sum of money therein mentioned, I will offer at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of June next, for ready cash, at the plantation of the said R. B. Lee, on which he now lives, the following
VALUABLE PROPERTY,
TO WIT:
All the Wheat of last crop which grew on the said farm, supposed to be 2000 bushels.
All the Wheat of last crop which grew on his Longly estate, near the falls of Potomac, supposed 1500 bushels.
500 barrels Indian Corn, upon the said two estates.
30 Horses and Mules, upon the two estates, and 50 head of neat Cattle.
The sale will commence at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and continue until all is sold, or so much thereof as is sufficient to satisfy the said claim.
Edmund I. Lee.
May 19. dts

Character of the French.

The following extract from a late British publication will not be unacceptable to the sound and judicious reader. It will be found to contain many useful lessons of Politics, Wisdom and Philosophy.

AS to the morals, which in the absence of all positive institutions supply their place by an influence perhaps more powerful, the people of France and the government of France, are totally without any system. They are the first nation in the world that has rendered variable what nature intended should be eternal—which has converted virtue into sophistry, and brought under disputation, & logical scepticism, the first elements of truth and most sure securities of social peace. Morals with them is a taste, a fashion, a mode varying according to the circumstances of the day. Their obligation is gone! not acknowledged in practice. At the very best the first principles are regarded merely as simple truths, as totally unimportant and without value in action. Even honor, the best gift of the feudal system, in many points a sufficient, in almost all a useful substitute for natural morality and honor, have all perished in France. The system of Jaccobinism has been followed by that of military despotism. The principles of action having taken the same course.—— France as a nation, and every Frenchman individually has the morals of a soldier, a slave, a sophist; one that believes nothing with sufficient faith to induce him to adopt it as a principle of action; one who systematically trusts his reason, and sureilely obeys his fears, his passions, his immediate interest. Who would trust such an individual?—Who could confide in such a nation?

"As to the manners of the present race of Frenchmen, the picture is still more abhorrent. The manners of a nation are its minor morals; or rather, perhaps, its morals in action through the daily intercourse of life and domestic society. The manners in France therefore at the present day are such as are suited to its morals. The shadow is as deformed as the substance from which it is projected. Their private virtue is at least as bad as their public virtue. They are as bad husbands, fathers, friends, neighbors, masters, and dependants as they are citizens. Break their general character into all possible fragments, and every component atom will be found of the same precise quality as the general mass. Nor is this state of things temporary. There is an action and re-action which tends to continue it. The state corrupts the individual; the individual supplies the stock of corruption to the state. Each mutually feeds and is fed. The minor channels, corrupting as they flow, return to swell the grand national reservoir, which overflow in its turn with an augmented force of venom, and assimilates to itself whatever it touches.

"Such, therefore, is the civil despotism of the French government. The five means of control, and securities of a moderate exercise of the sovereign power—constitution—an aristocracy of privileged classes and acknowledged corporations—long usage—morals—and manners, have no existence. One supreme will governs every thing.—Treaties are without sanction, and the public faith the private virtue of one who has effected every thing by his contempt of it.

"Regarded in its second point of view as a military despotism, the French form of government is still more worthy of attention. Bonaparte is the Genghis Khan of Europe——He knows no law but the sword, no legislative assembly but the camp. The sword is his sceptre, the camp is his cabinet. Uniting the military simplicity of the Tartar conquerors with the military science of Europe, he rests not a moment from his martial habits; he is ever in a state to take the field in the very instant of his necessity. In peace as in war he is in a state of encampment, and the wole resources of his nation are ready at his call, as the sword which is suspended in its sheath at his side. He is in every sense of the word a conqueror and a military monarch. His system of rule is that of the feudal system purged of its ancient weakness. He is an emperor—an emperor in the strictest sense of the word as employed in the lower Roman empire—an emperor at the head of confederated officers, all connected with their chief, and each other, by a common interest—an emperor elected by his fortune and his guards—governing his people with military despotism, and retaining his army by military discipline. His prefects and officers are but so many Ceasars who govern the distant provinces under their patron and political father, the great Augustus. This system of empire, as it is founded so must it be retained, by conquest—Like the principle of motion, it ceases to exist when it ceases to proceed: It has moreover a still more fatal characteristic. The adage ancient as the world *Mo' e curat sua*, does not apply to it. It easily admits of accession. If another kingdom is added it requires but another prefect. The history of mankind is as uniform as the materials of human action. This empire will be sooner or later overturned by the jealousies of the confederate princes. But from its present and immediate energy, it will in time overthrow every thing around it.—Kingdom after kingdom will fall into its mass, till, like the death of the poet, having destroyed every thing about, it will terminate by preying on itself. A new system will then succeed. The present monarchs of Europe are the fragments of the feudal system. When the military system under which Europe must now suffer for some centuries, shall in its turn become split and shattered. Our posterity will behold new forms of empire & modes of rule, which prophecy itself seeing thro' the foggy mists of time, could scarcely believe, tho" it were the finger of Divinity that pointed to them.

"As to the personal character of Bonaparte, imagination, accustomed to the ordinary course of nature, averts from it with incredulity. Every age has its standard of vice and virtue. The atrocity of the age of Tiberius was not to be expected in the 19th century. Human reason as it was supposed had made some progress in the space of so many centuries; had kept peace at least with the procession of the equinox; had advanced with the maturity of nature. If this even admitted a doubt; the immediate gift of heaven itself; the spirit of christianity had passed over the surface of the moral world, and softened the venom of original malignity and primeval evil.——It was not therefore to be expected, that the course of time returning as it were by a backward current, should reproduce in the 19th century. the

Seculum Phyrbæ; nova monstra questæ.

This prodigy of another age, however has appeared amongst us."

FROM THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

Doctor Johnson says, that "whether we provide for action or conversation—whether we wish to be useful or pleasing, the first requisite is the religious and moral knowledge of right and wrong; the next is an acquaintance with *the history of mankind*, and with those examples which may be said to embody truth, and prove by events the reasonableness of opinions. The public Journalist, therefore, cannot be wrong who occasionally makes temporary topics of local polity give way to make room for well chosen extracts from the best histories of mankind. The following character of Timour, commonly called Tamerlane, taken from Gibbon, is no less interesting than instructive and while it pleases the imagination, conveys an awful admiration of the instability of earthly grandeur, and of the inconstancy of human power and happiness.

"The fame of Timour has pervaded the East and West; his posterity is still invested with the imperial title; and the admiration of his subjects, who revered him almost as a deity, may be justified in some degree by the praise or confession of his bitterest enemies. Although he was lame of an hand and foot, his form and stature were not unworthy of his rank; and his vigorous health, so essential to himself and to the world, was corroborated by temperance and exercise. In his familiar discourse he was grave and modest, and if he was ignorant of the Arabic language, he spoke with fluency and elegance the Persian and Turkish idioms. It was his delight to converse with the learned on topics of history and science; and the amusement of his leisure hours was the game of chess, which he improved or corrupted with new refinements. In his religion he was a zealous, though not perhaps an orthodox, Mussulman; but his sound understanding may tempt us to believe, that a superstitious reverence for omens & prophesies, for saints and astrologers, was only affected as an instrument of policy. In the government of a vast empire, he stood alone and absolute, without a rebel to oppose his power, a favorite to seduce his affections, or a minister to mislead his judgment. It was his firmest maxim, that whatever might be the consequence, the word of the prince should never be disputed or recalled; but his foes have maliciously observed, that the commands of anger and destruction were more strictly executed than those of beneficence and favor. His sons and grandsons of whom Timour left six and thirty at his decease, were his first and most submissive subjects; and whenever they deviated from their duty, they were corrected according to the laws of Zingis, with the bastonade, and afterwards restored to honor and command. Perhaps his heart was not devoid of the social virtues; perhaps he was not incapable of loving his friends and pardoning his enemies; but the rules of morality are founded on the public interest; and it may be sufficient to applaud the wisdom of a monarch, for the liberality by which he is not impoverished, and for the justice by which he is strengthened and enriched. To maintain the harmony of authority and obedience, to chastise the proud, to protect the weak, to reward the deserving, to banish vice and idleness from his dominions, to secure the traveller and merchant, to restrain the depradations of the soldier, to cherish the labors of the husbandman, to encourage industry and learning, and, by an equal and moderate assessment, to encrease the revenue, without encreasing the taxes, are indeed the duties of a prince; but, in the discharge of these duties, he finds an ample and immediate recompence. Timour might boast, that, at his accession to the throne, Asia was the prey of anarchy and rapine, whilst under his prosperous monarchy a child, fearless and unhurt, might carry a purse of gold from the east to the west. Such was his confidence of merit, that from this reformation he derived excuse for his victories, and a title to universal dominion. The four following observations will serve to appreciate his claim to the public gratitude; and perhaps we shall conclude, that the Mogul emperor was rather the scourge than the benefactor of mankind. 1. If some partial disorders, some local impressions, were healed by the sword of Timour, the remedy was far more pernicious than the disease. By their rapine, cruelty and discord, the petty tyrants of Persia might afflict their subjects; but whole nations were crushed under the footsteps of the reformer. The ground which had been occupied by flourishing cities, was often marked by his abominable trophies, by columns, or pyramids of human heads. Astracan, Carizme, Delhi, Ispahan, Bagdad, Aleppo, Damascus, Boursa, Smyrna, and a thousand others, were sacked, or burnt, or utterly destroyed, in his presence, and by his troops; and perhaps his conscience would have been startled, if a priest or philosopher had dared to number the millions of victims whom he had sacrificed to the establishment of peace and order. 2. His most destructive wars were rather inroads than conquests. He invaded Turkestan, Kipzac, Russia, Hindostan, Syria, Anatolia, Armenia and Georgia, without a hope or desire of preserving those distant provinces. From thence he departed, laden with spoil; but he left behind him neither troops to awe the contumacious, nor magistrates to protect the obedient natives. When he had broken the fabric of their ancient government, he abandoned them to the evils which his invasion had aggravated or caused; nor were these evils compensated by any present or possible benefit. 3. The kingdoms of Transoxiana and Persia were the proper field which he labored to cultivate and adorn, as the perpetual inheritance of his family. But his peaceful labors were often interrupted, and sometimes blasted, by the absence of the conqueror. While he triumphed on the Volga or the Ganges, his servants, and even his sons, forgot their master and their duty. The public and private injuries were poorly redressed by the tardy rigor of enquiry and punishment; and we must be content to praise the *institutions* of Timour, as the specious idea of a public monarchy. 4. Whatever might be the blessings of his administration, they evaporated with his life. To reign, rather than to govern, was the ambition of his children and grandchildren; the enemies of each other and the people. A fragment of the empire was upheld with some glory by Sharokh, his youngest son; but after *his* decease, the scene was again involved in darkness and blood; and before the end of a century, Transoxiana and Persia were trampled by the Uzbeks from the north, and the Turkmans of the black and white sheep. The race of Timour would have been extinct, if an hero, his descendant in the fifth degree, had not fled before the Uzbek arms to the conquest of Hindostan. His successors (the great Moguls) extended their sway from the mountains of Cashmir to Cape Comorin, and from Candahar to the gulf of Bengal. Since the reign of Aurungzebe, their empire has been dissolved; their treasures of Delhi have been rifled by a Persian robber; and the richest of their kingdoms is now possessed by a company of Christian merchants, of a remote island in the Northern ocean."

This is the man of whose descendants Mr. Burke, in a speech in the house of commons, in Dec. 1785, spoke as follows:

"The first potentate sold by the company for money was the great Mogul—the descendant of Tamerlane. This high personage, as high as human veneration can look at, is, by every account, amiable in his manners, respectable for his piety according to his mode, and accomplished in all the oriental literature. All this, and the title derived under his charter, to all that we hold in India, could not save him from the general sale. Money is coined in his name; in his name justice is administered; he is prayed for in every temple through the countries we possess—But he is sold."

From the (Phil.) DAILY ADVERTISER.

COMMUNICATION.

The following specimen of Eloquence is extracted from a work, entitled, "Principles of Eloquence," by the Abbe Maury:

"I remember to have heard Bridaine deliver the introduction of the first discourse which he preached in the church of St. Sulpiece, Paris, 1751. The first company in the capital went out of curiosity to hear him. He perceived among the congregation many bishops and other persons of the first rank; far from being intimidated, he delivered the following exordium.

"At the sight of an auditory so new to me, me thinks my brethren, I ought only to open my mouth to solicit your favor in behalf of a poor missionary, destitute of all those talents which you require of those who speak to you about your salvation. Nevertheless I experience to day a feeling very different. And if I am cast down, suspect me not of being depressed by the wretched uneasiness occasioned by vanity, as if I were accustomed to preach myself.

"God forbid that a minister of heaven should ever suppose he needed an excuse with you; for whoever you may be, ye are all of you sinners like myself.

"It is before your God and mine, that I feel myself impelled at this moment to strike my breast.

"Until now I have proclaimed the righteousness of the Most High in Churches covered with thatch. I have preached the rigors of penance to the unfortunate, who wanted bread. I have declared to the good inhabitants of the country, the most awful truths of my religion. Unhappy man what have I done? I have made sad the poor, the best friends of my God! I have conveyed terror and grief into those simple and honest souls, whom I ought to have pitied and consoled! It is here only where I behold the great, the rich, the oppressors of suffering humanity, or sinners daring and hardened. Ah! it is here only where the sacred word should be made to resound with all the force of its thunder—and where I should place with me in this pulpit, on the one side death, threatening you, and on the other my great God who is about to judge you. I hold to day your sentence in my hand. Tremble then in my presence ye proud, disdainful men who hear me—The necessity of salvation, the certainty of death, the uncertainty of that hour, so terrifying to you, final impenitence, that last judgment, the number of the elect, hell, and, above all, eternity, eternity; these are the subjects upon which I am come to discourse, and which doubtless I ought to have reserved for you alone. Ah! What need have I of your commendation, which perhaps might condemn me, without saving you? God is about to rouse you, while his unworthy minister speaks to you, for I have had long experience of his mercies. Penetrated with a detestation of your past iniquities, and shedding tears of sorrow & repentance, you will then throw yourselves into my arms, and by this remorse you will prove that I am sufficiently eloquent."

The Abbé adds "Many persons still remember his sermon on Eternity, and the terror he diffused through the congregation"; the following is an extract from that sermon:

"What foundation, my brethren, have you for supposing your dying day at such a distance? Is it your youth? Yes, you answer, I am as yet but twenty or thirty. Sirs, it is not you who are twenty or thirty years old, it is death which has advanced twenty or thirty years towards you; observe, eternity approaches. Do you know what this eternity is? It is a pendulum whose vibration says continually, always—ever—ever—always—always—In the mean

time a reprobate cries out, "What o'clock is it?" And the same voice answers "Eternity."

"The thundering voice of Bridaine added on those occasions a new energy to his eloquence, and the auditory familiarized to his language and ideas, appeared in dismay before him.

"Orators! Ye who are wholly engrossed about your own reputation, fall at the feet of this apostolic man, and learn from a missionary, wherein true eloquence consists."

BOSTON, May 13.

Illegal Returns.—We have received letters from different parts of the state, enumerating towns, whose Selectmen were *not sworn* previous to the late gubernatorial election, agreeably to the provisions of the election law of the state, passed by the last democratic legislature. Can the returns of votes signed by such unsworn selectmen, be *legal?* They cannot; and ought not to be received. Will not the democratic legislators execute their own laws—particularly a law which they deemed of so much importance as to pass notwithstanding Governor Strong refused to sign it? They certainly must; and if the law is executed, it is said, FIVE federalists will lose their seats; and that Mr. SULLIVAN will not be chosen governor. It is hoped the federalists in the legislature will look sharp to, and act with spirit on this subject.—We understand a number of remonstrances are signed, and will be presented.

PHILADELPHIA May 18.

A gentlemen passenger in the ship Louisiana, now in the river, came up to town last evening, and informs us, that they left Marseilles the 2d April. He has on board, if he recollects rightly, the 64th or 69th Bulletin, containing advices of a fresh engagement between the Russians and French, in which the latter claims the victory. This action is said to have taken place in the neighborhood of Konigsburg, which place was invested. As we already have accounts from Paris of the 30th of March, and from Bordeaux of the 4th of April, both silent as to this event, we apprehend there must be some mistake in this report. The gentleman also informs, that accounts were received at Marseilles of an advantage obtained over the Russians by the Turks——So we go!

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, May 21.

From Bilboa, March 24.—(received at Marblehead.)

"Our chief purpose is to inform you, that some time ago, in consequence of an order the quarantine was reduced to a few days; but unfortunately, soon after, an American vessel arrived at Alicant from Barnstable, on board of which were found two sailors, with the highest symptoms of the yellow fever. In consequence, a severe order was issued from the king himself, that all vessels coming from the United States should perform a strict quarantine of forty days. At first it was reported and believed generally, that the cargoes could not be landed or the captains permitted to visit the lazaretto; but upon further information, we were assured, that the cargoes might be discharged, and the masters be privileged as before."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Princeton, to his friend in New-York, dated

NASSAU-HALL, 14th May, 1807.

"The trustees of this Institution met here on the 7th instant, and the next day the summer session of the College was opened. Many of the students who had joined in the late insurrection, appeared before the Board, and expressed their regret for the part they had acted, and made such promises of future obedience, as induced the trustees to restore them to their former standing, in their respective classes. In the evening, the Hon. Elias Boudinot, on behalf of the Board, delivered an Address to the whole body of the students assembled in the public Hall, which was heard with great attention and respect.

"The exercises of the College have commenced with the greatest appearances of good order, and submission to the laws. Some of those who had been misled, and who had been prevented, by peculiar circumstances, from coming up at the beginning of the session, are returning to their duty, it is believed, under a full conviction of their late error. Even of those, who through some scruples of false honor, have not re-entered the College, the greater part have very candidly condemned the principles of the combination, and have expressed their regret for their participation in it. It is remarkable, that of all those who took part in this combination, not more than three or four pretend that they had the smallest personal grievance to complain of, in the government of the college. Upon the whole, the prospects of the Institution, both for morals and improvement are evidently more favorable than they were for some time before the disorder took place. Every student appears to come with his mind impressed with the necessity of subordination and obedience to the laws. The college recommences its operation with upwards of one hundred students, and others are daily entering."

We had an opportunity of conversing a few days past, with a respectable and worthy old revolutionary soldier, who among other things, related to us the two following circumstances, which, though well known in the neighborhood where they occurred, we do not recollect ever to have seen published, and as they ought not to be forgotten, we with pleasure relate them in the old gentleman's own words:

"On the 15th day of March, 1781, sixteen brave Americans were made prisoners by a party of British troops, in Spartanburg district, in South Carolina; four of the number, viz. captain Matthew Pattern of that district, captain James Elder, Landy Farrar & Charles Bruce, were tried as rebels, and without much ceremony were sentenced to be executed the next day at ten o'clock. When they were brought to the gallows, and after the ropes were tied round their necks, captain Pattern, in a cool, deliberate and undaunted manner addressed the officer and attendants in these words: "Gentlemen, I am in your power, and you may easily take my life, but I have a satisfaction you cannot deprive me of, I have yet friends left who I *well* know will have twenty lives for mine." This short address was delivered in that cool and confident manner which made it *impressive* and the condemned prisoners were immediately pardoned, and our informant, who was one of the number, adds, that captain Pattern is now living with his 3d wife, and he hopes he may long live to raise a numerous offspring, as brave and as worthy as himself."

[*Augusta Herald.*

There was a public magazine kept at the house of colonel Thomas, in Spartanburg district, South Carolina, in the year 1779, and it being discovered that a party of tories had determined on a certain day to attack, and if possible, make themselves masters of the place, a number of men had collected together from the neighborhood for its defence. But it so happened, that as soon as the tories made their appearance in a body, on a hill near the magazine, all the men to whom its defence had been confided, fled, except Josiah Culbertson, a private soldier, who, animated by the true American spirit, resolved, that he would neither fly nor yield, while he had strength to fight. He therefore called his wife and her mother, and two or three other women to his assistance, and having several muskets in the house, the women were directed to load the guns and hand them to Culbertson, as fast as he fired them off. As soon as the tories advanced within moderate gun shot, Culbertson began to fire upon them, and as he had taken his station in an upper room, he fired from different windows with as much rapidity as his own exertions and the activity of the women in loading and handing him the muskets would enable him to do. The tories tho' they returned his fire from their whole body, yet they did not know by what number they were opposed, but they saw and several of them severely felt, that they had to contend with a bravery which they had no wish to encounter in *close* quarters, and after an engagement of 15 or 20 minutes, the assailants precipitately retreated, and could never more be prevailed upon to renew the attack, and the brave Mr. Culbertson had the satisfaction to find, that he had actually beat off one hundred and forty-five tories and preserved the magazine. This worthy veteran, we are told, particularly distinguished himself in the battle of King's Mountain, and in the *famous* defeat of Colonel Tarleton, and he now lives an industrious farmer and *good* federalist, in the upper parts of South Carolina, respected by his neighbors, and we trust, will long be honored by his country.

[IBID.]

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, dated April 1. "The commerce of this country is much more shackled now than ever it was during the latter times of Dessaline's despotic reign. By a decree of general Christophe, the price of coffee, thro' out his jurisdiction, is fixed at 25 sous, and it must be purchased from government only—the planters are not permitted to dispose of it to individuals. Beef, pork, wine, oil, soap &c., with several other articles usually shipped to this country, are selling for less than cost in America. In fact, I do not see any thing short of ruin staring these in the face who are so wild as to adventure to this country in its present distrusted state. The coast has been clear of privateers of late, and vessels dropping in every few days. Petion is much more favorable to commerce than the petty tyrant who commands here."

The emperor of Russia has given a fresh instance of an enlightened mind, in an ukase which has recently been issued at St. Petersburg, in favor of commerce. In order to give more consideration and distinction to commercial pursuits, the ukase recommends the establishment of commercial companies. It allows the nobility to become members of the first and second classes of merchants, it being the anxious wish of the emperor to draw closer the ties between these two descriptions of his subjects. Wholesale merchants may even aspire to the first offices of the state, and are to have the privilege of appearing at court. Measures are also to be taken to preserve and perpetuate the names of the most eminent merchants, and transmit them with distinction to posterity.

Extract of a letter from Barbadoes, dated April 11.

"Besides the news which the papers contain, we have nothing, except the report of a French squadron being momently expected at Martinique with a reinforcement of troops for that island and Guadaloupe. We have one ninety-eight and 4 seventy-four's, besides frigates, so that we have nothing to fear."

The schr Jones Eddy, captain William Herald, 28 days from Trinidad for Portsmouth, with rum and molasses, belonging to Messrs. Ely and Walton of that town, went ashore on Plomb island, about half a mile to the southward of the point, at 2 o'clock on Thursday last night. The capt attempted to enter the harbor, but struck on the south breaker, drifted over, and drove ashore on the beach. Mr. Richardson, who keeps the house established on that island, immediately repaired to the beach, and by his exertions capt. Herald with two or three of his people, were saved from a watery grave. The boat in which captain Herald and his men left the schr upset, and captain Herald received considerable injury; on reaching the hotel on the island every exertion was made by captain Richardson and his family to render him comfortable. A number of gentlemen from Newburyport seeing the distress of the vessel, hastened to the beach with carriages, clothes, &c. and afforded every possible assistance to the shipwrecked strangers. The rescue of these seamen add another list to the people saved thro' the benevolence of gentlemen in establishing a turnpike to that island, and placing those whose integrity and exertions may be relied on, to watch over the destiny of the adventuring mariners. The cargo of the schooner is wholly saved, which would have been impossible had the turnpike not been established. The vessel may again be launched without much damage.

(*Newburyport pap.*)

THE LOUVRE—The emperor Napoleon has declared his intention to consecrate the Louvre entirely to the service of literature. The French say, that in a tower of this edifice, Charles V established the first public library in France, if not in all Europe. That upon the death of Charles it contained about 900 volumes, which Henry VI of England violated. That Henry VI appropriated it for valuable collections in the arts. But, say the French, other times other cases. It is now to be the place of the imperial library, which already contains 300,000 printed volumes, 70,000 manuscripts, 20,000 engravings, 49,000 bronz medals, and 30,000 medals in gold. Napoleon has assigned this library for the Louvre, which first received its gift from Charles V, the wise and eloquent, five hundred years from the present time. Filled with the great designs which employed Henry IV, he wishes to collect, as he did, under his own eyes, and within the inclosures of his own palace, all the monuments of the sciences and of the arts, obtained by his arms, perfected and arranged under his government. The Museum of Painting will still occupy the great gallery and a new structure will be added to the palace for the Statues. The other collections will be accommodated, so that these immense treasures of Louvre, secured by guards, might never be endangered in the night by being in the palaces inhabited by the men.

[*London pap.*

FROM THE BALANCE.

NEW GEOGRAPHY.

Mr. HORATIO G. STAFFORD, of this city, is preparing for the press, a very useful school book, entitled "Universal Geography, and Rudiments of Useful Knowledge: (in a pocket volume) Containing a short, but comprehensive system of Geography, in its several parts; together with a brief survey of the principles of Natural Philosophy."—The work is divided into twelve sections, arranged under the following heads:—

Section 1. Of the solar system.

2. Of the earth in particular: its figure, magnitude and motions.—With a great variety of illustrations and explanations of the different phenomena of nature.

3. Of maps and globes, and their use.

In these three are comprised the scientific or astronomical part of geography properly digested, and comprehensively and familiarly explained.

4. A short comprehensive view of natural philosophy; the properties of matter: the laws of motion;—The phenomena of winds, tides, rainbows, clouds, storms, hurricanes, and aurora borealis, or northern lights, familiarly explained.

5. General Geography, or a view of the political divisions of the earth as divided into empires, kingdoms and states. This is the largest division of the work, and exhibits a general view of the historical part of geography.

6. Contains a brief review of the different languages, systems of religion, and governments of nations.

7. Of the cronology and the divisions of time, with some necessary mathematical explanations.

8. An improved extensive geographical table, containing the names and situations, with the latitude and longitude, of the chief cities, towns, seas, gulphs, bays, straits, capes and other remarkable places in the known world.

9. A short arithmatical account of decimal arithmetic and Federal Money.

10. The money of account of different nations and commercial countries; with the value in sterling of Great Britain, and in Federal money.

11. A list of all the post-offices in the U. States, with the states and counties in which they are situated; their distances from Washington City—and the rates of postage.

12. An improved chronological table of remarkable events, from the creation, down to the present time.

The work will be well printed in a duodecimo volume of from 300 to 500 pages, will be illustrated with seven or eight well executed maps, and will be delivered to subscribers, bound and lettered, at the moderate price of *one dollar*.

As the plan of the work is new, and as the execution, as far as it has been examined, has met with the decided approbation of good judges, we venture to recommend it to the patronage of the public.

Yesterday, departed this life after a long and painful illness, Mrs. MARY WESTON.—Her friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her house in Water-street.

She lived and died an ornament to the female character.

"*Like blossom'd trees o'erturn'd by vernal storm,*
Lovely in death the beatious ruin" lies.

NOTICE.

It will be required of all those of the Militia, who have been furnished with Arms, that they appear at the Batallion Muster equip'd agreeably to law. Those who have not been heretofore supplied will receive them on the ground.

May 21.

TO RENT,

A NEW and convenient two story BRICK HOUSE, on Prince-street, next door to Mr. Abel Janney's. It is in a healthy situation, and good water. Further information may be had of *James Campbell*, or at the next door to the said house.

May 21. 1awtf

LEWIS LANNAY,

[Of the House of M'CULLOCH and LANNAY's, Baltimore] at his Store, King-street, between Royal and Pitt-streets,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

An additional supply of Prints

From their manufactory, viz.

200 pieces 5-8 CALICOES.
400 do. 3-4 do.
100 do. 7-8 do.
100 do. 4-4 do.
400 Bed Covers, of different sizes.
150 dozen Pocket Handkerchiefs, do. do.

ALSO,

200 pieces Cambric Muslin, from 9-8 to 8-4.
300 do. Madras Handkerchiefs.
150 do. Rolls.
50 do. Irish Linen.
2 bales Emerties.

White and black (English) Silk Stockings—

Which will be sold low for cash or acceptances in town.

May 21. d

For Sale or Rent,

MY *LAND, TOBACCO WARE-HOUSES*, and other buildings at Boyd's-Hole; at present in the occupancy of Mr. John W. Timberlake. Possession may be had the first of April. For further particulars apply to Mr. *William F. Grymes*, near the place, Mr. *William Wedderburn*, of Alexandria, or the subscriber.

W. Fitzhugh.

February 21. 2awtf

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

For Sale,

ONE housand and twenty-five acres of Land, lying on Wolfe-Run, within 9 miles of Occoquan mills, and 25 of Alexandria. This land is as well watered as any in Fairfax county, and may be greatly improved by the use of Plaister, as has been proved on an adjoining farm of precisely the same soil, belonging to James Keith, Esq. of Alexandria. Any one wishing to purchase the above land or any part above three hundred acres, shall have it on a long credit by giving good security. For further information apply to

Richard M. Scott.

Bush-Hill, near Alexandria, }
May 18. } eo6t

SAMUEL KIRK

Has Removed his Umbrella Manufactory to Prince-street,

The cross corner from Messrs. Korn & Wise-Miller's,

And has received per ship Leonidas,

A handsome assortment of Brass Furniture and Ivory Hooks, for ladies' and gentlemens' Umbrellas, where they may be supplied with them of all descriptions of the best quality and most moderate terms—and store-keepers supplied by the quantity as low as from the northward.

N. B. OLD UMBRELLAS repaired or purchased.

May 14. 1awSt*

Joseph Janney

HAS JUST RECEIVED

His SPRING GOODS, in a considerable quantity and a good asortment, which are offered for sale.

☞ He has removed his Store to King-street, opposite to Paton and Butchers.

5 mo. 12. d5teo

NOTICE.

ALL those who have any claims or demands against the estate of *John Dunlap*, merchant, late of the town of Alexandria, are hereby informed, to bring in their accounts, legally proved, before the first day of November next, at which time a full and final settlement and distribution of his estate, will be made. Should any accounts be exhibited after that period, they will be disregarded, and this *Notice* pleaded in bar of them. Those that are indebted to the estate, will be pleased to make immediate payment.

Samuel Craig, }
William Herbert, } *Ex'rs.*

April 6. 5taw

LUMBER YARD.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has established a *LUMBER YARD*, adjoining Colonel Ramsay's wharf, where he intends keeping a constant supply of the best materials in that line, and will sell low for cash or on a short credit.

James McGuire.

May 6. eo2m

N. B. He continues the House-Joiners' business, and from his knowledge in that line, will pay particular attention to any orders for Lumber that he may receive.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of *Davey and Mills*, was dissolved on the 17th instant—and *William N. Mills* is solely authorised to settle all accounts of the late firm.

William N. Mills,

Surviving Partner of Davey and Mills.

January 23. eotf

☞ All those indebted to the above firm are requested to discharge their respective dues on or before the 10th day of April next, otherwise suits will be commenced against them, without respect to persons.

William N. Mills,

CONTINUES to carry on the *Grocery & Flour Business*, in the house formerly occupied by Davey and Mills—

And has just received,

2500 weight Firkin Butter,

In complete order for shipping.

January 23. eotf

WANTED,

A MILLER who is master of his business, to take care of a *merchant mill*.—To such a one good wages will be given.—For the person who wants, please apply to Mr. *Joseph Smith*, Alexandria.

March 17.

FOR SALE,

A *NEGRO MAN*, about 25 years of age, who has been brought up as a body-servant to a single gentleman, is a good Ostler, is well acquainted with all the duties of a house servant, and has served a regular apprenticeship to a barber, and is now a very good one—He is remarkable for his honesty and the goodness of his disposition. For further particulars apply to the PRINTER.

May 8. eo

Haac Robbins and Co.

At their, GROCERY STORE, opposite the Indian-Queen tavern, King-street,

Have laid in their assortment of Groceries for the present season,

Where country merchants can be supplied)

Consisting of—

PORT, SHERRY, and MALAGA } *WINES.*

Cognac Brandy; Holland Gin; Jamaica Spirits; West-India and Country Rum.

IMPERIAL, HYSON, YOUNG HYSON, and HYSON-SKIN } *TEAS*, of good quality.

Coffee, first and second quality; Chocolate no. 3; muscovado sugars of different qualities; sugar house brown; loaf and lump do. molasses; pepper; pimento; nutmegs; cinnamon; ginger; alum; copperas; brimstone, madder; salt-petre refined.

FLOTANT, NEW-ORLEANS, and CAROLINA } *INDIGO.*

Fig blue; rice; best London mustard;—snuff; excellent chewing tobacco; smoaking ditto; segars; pipes in boxes; chalk, wrapping paper; candles and soap; brandywine gunpowder double F; bed cords; leading lines and traces.

ALSO,

A consignment of cotton and wool cards, which will be disposed of very low.

May 5. d3teo10t

C. BENNETT

Has received per the HUNTER, from LONDON, LEONIDAS, from LIVERPOOL, and other late arrivals—

The following Goods, viz.

LONDON superfine cloths and cassimeres
Muslins, lenos, dresses, mantles, &c.
Cotton and lace sleeves
Artificial flowers and wreaths
Silk and leather gloves
Irish linens and sheetings
Cotton kerseymeres, grandurells, &c.
An elegant assortment of waistcoating
Sampler canvas, Scotch gauze
Gentlemens' London hats, coarse do.
Diaper table cloths
3-4, 4-4, 8-4, and 10-4 diapers
Calicoes, silk and cotton chambrays, and undressed ginghams
Sarsenets, long and short India company nankeens
India tambored and plain mull muslins
Italian lutestrings and French mantuas
White and other coloured English cattins
Ribbons, silk and cotton cords
Rich 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 silk damask shawls
Fashionable buttons
Pins and needles
Waldron's grass and cradling scythes
Seine and sail twine
Shoe-thread
British gunpowder, &c. &c.

May 7. d1w.3taw1w.2aw1w

TO RENT,

And immediate possession given,

THAT commodious two story FRAME HOUSE, on the lower end of Water-street, 32 feet front, with two wings 16 feet each, with smoke house, dairy and stable, and fine garden—Also, the use of a large vacant lot well calculated for a garden. For further particulars enquire of

T. Sanford,
T. Preston.

May 5. eo12t

FOR SALE,

THAT BEAUTIFUL SEAT,

SITUATED on the banks of Great Hunting Creek, called *Rural Felicity*, formerly owned by Mr. John Duff. It is at present rented for one year, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, reserving the right of possession at any time during the above term, on giving one month's notice.—For terms apply to RICHARD LEWIS.

April 28. eo

Just Received,

And for Sale by ROBERT GRAY, Bookseller, King-street,

The New Week's Preparation

for a worthy receiving of the *Lord's Supper*. Recommended to the devout in general, and particularly to the members of the Protestant Episcopal Churches of the United States of America. Consisting of meditations and prayers for the morning and evening of every day in the week, with forms of examination and confession of sins; and a companion at the altar, directing the communicant in his behaviour and devotion at the Lord's table. Also, instructions how to live well, after receiving the holy sacrament. To which is added, a morning and evening prayer for the closet or family.

The Ready Reckoner, and Tradesman's Infallible Guide, in dollars and cents, with a variety of useful tables.

Murray's Grammar abridged; designed for the younger classes of learners.

R. Gray expects to receive, in a few days, Memoirs of Marmontel.

April 29.

SPRING GOODS.

Jona. and Mahlon Scholfield,

Have just received, a large and general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

SUITABLE TO THE SEASON,

AND respectfully inform their friends and the public in general that they have removed their store to the south side of King street, just above John Ramsay's—And have also opened A NEW STORE, next door above Charles Bennett's, on King street, where they will sell, at wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms, for cash, or acceptances in town.

May 13 eo3w

To be Rented,

A three story Brick Dwelling and Ware house, on King and Henry-streets—together or separate. Likewise, on the opposite side, a two story Brick Dwelling-House.

For terms apply to

Jonathan and M. Scholfield.

May 1. eo

Bottled Porter, Ale and Cider,

THE subscriber offers for Sale, at his Cellar, next door to Mr. Smith's china store, King-street, the following bottled LIQUORS, warranted of the best quality.—Orders, for home or export consumption, will be carefully attended to, as respects length of voyage and climate, viz.

Albany PALE ALE, first quality.
Do. do. do. second do.

Philadelphia PALE ALE, Do. PORTER. } From *Abbott and Stewart's* Brewery.

Also,

BEER & ALE, on draught.

Newark CIDER, rich and high flavored.

John Macleod.

N. B. About 40 BARRELS recently emptied, suitable for fish.

May 7. d1weotf

Just Received and for Sale,

By the Subscribers,

A choice cargo of MAHOGANY,

From the Bay of Honduras, of different lengths and sizes, which they will sell by the log or larger quantity.

They have also for Sale,

Sugar in hogsheads
London particular Madeira Wine,
Catalonia ditto. by the quarter cask
Virginia Rum, of excellent quality
Molasses by the hogshead
Liverpool Stoved Salt
And Logwood.

Nathaniel Wattles & Co.

January 26 2aw

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from General HENRY LEE, for securing to WILLIAM LUDWELL LEE, deceased, the payment of a debt of sixteen thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents, with interest thereon from the 17th day of April, 1798, and upon the request of the legal representatives of the said WILLIAM LUDWELL LEE, deceased, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following

Tracts of Land,

At the periods hereafter mentioned—that is to say—

One Tract of LAND, stated to contain sixteen hundred acres, called "*Buffaloe Marsh*," lying in the county of Frederick, together with a moiety of the Mill upon the said tract—at *Winchester*, on the 4th day of May next:—

And all the Right, Title, Interest or Claim of the said HENRY LEE and WIFE, to five hundred acres, lying in Fairfax county, at the mouth of Difficult Run, on the west side thereof, at or near the great falls of Potomac—at *Fairfax Court-House*, on the 18th day of May next.

It is expected that persons wishing to purchase either of the above tracts, will previously view the same.

Bushrod Washington,

TRUSTEE.

January 30. 2aw

☞ Owing to the late heavy rains which have in a great degree rendered the creeks impassable, the parties concerned find it impossible to attend the Sale of a "Tract of Land stated to contain sixteen hundred acres, called "*Buffaloe Marsh*," lying in the county of Frederick, together with a Moiety of the Mill upon the said "Tract," as advertised to be sold at Winchester on the 4th instant.—*Notice is hereby given*, That the said sale is postponed until the *SECOND MONDAY in JUNE next*, being the 8th day of that month, at which time the sale will positively take place in the said town of Winchester.

Bushrod Washington,

TRUSTEE.

Alexandria, May 2. [6] 2aw8thJe

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

Wanted to Purchase,

A *FARM*, containing about 450 or 500 acres of good Land, having suitable improvements. For such a one a liberal price will be given and good payments made. One in Fairfax or Loudoun county would be preferred.

Enquire of the Printer.

May 18. eo6t

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong } *TEAS*, particularly selected for family use.

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

Madeira, Busellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port } *WINES.*

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, stone spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

Suwarrow Boots.

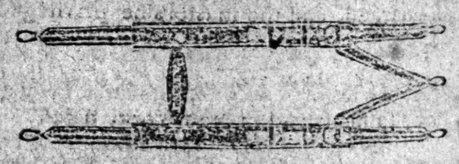
JOHN G. FRANCIS,

From New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he manufactures *Suwarrow Boots* with all the modern improvements, warranted equal to any in the United States. After many years of experience in his business, he has discovered a new method of retaining the elasticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of various descriptions, viz. Suwarrows—Fair-Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes, Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves, Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to fit the Suwarrow equal to the tuck boots.—Gentlemen will please to call and [illegible] for themselves, at his shop in King-street, between Mr. Mott's and Mr Hodgkin's tavern.

N. B. He intends selling cheap for cash.

January 5. d6m



Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the Patentee, next door below Mr. Alexander McKenzie's, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West-Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining, and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

Richard Horwell.

ALSO,

Received per ship Leonidas from Liverpool,

Red, Green, Blue and Yellow Morocco Leather,

Good quality for sadlers, shoe-makers, bookbinders, hatters, &c.

LIKEWISE,

Sadlers' Seating Leather, and a few dozen Morocco suitable for the West-Indies.

May 2. d12m

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN.